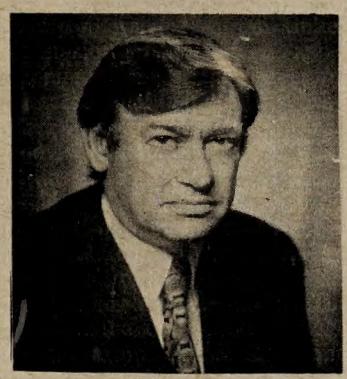
Convo next Wednesday

Carlson upholds duty to guard liberty



Joel B. Carlson

"It is the duty of a lawyer to guard the individual against all invasions of his liberty by authority. It is his duty, too, to expose injustice, corruption, and brutality. The measure of freedom in any society is the extent to which lawyers and others can fulfill these functions."

Joel Carlson, a defense lawyer for blacks in South Africa for 11 years, described his duty in the New York Times.

Carlson's convocation address will be "The Struggle in South Africa" at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, Nov. 13, in Neumann Auditorium.

He has actively fought against apartheid (total and unbalanced segregation) and the vague Suppression of Communism Act and Terrorism Act (used to detain citizens without substantial evidence) as a lawyer and now as a lecturer. His campaign began in 1957 when he exposed the poor conditions of Bethal district farm laborers.

Presently the National Coordinator of the United States branch of Amnesty International, a group concerned with the plight of political prisoners, Carlson was nearly a prisoner or "indefinitely detained" himself.

His work with the Bantu Court defending "pass law" offenders and his exposure of arbitrary arrest methods and torture of prisoners in South Africa led to several attempts on Carlson's life.

Carlson's passport was withdrawn shortly after he disclosed the security police electric shock torture of detainees. His phone, office and bedroom were bugged. Threatening mail arrived continually.

His office employees were bribed and threatened during interrogation. One secretary was forced to leave the country to escape a "reprisal" for refusing a bribe.

The harassment campaign intensified. A molotov cocktail was thrown into Carlson's study and another bomb was found in a book mailed to him. Carlson's car was shot up after he phoned in an advertisement to sell it. Two more attempts on his life convinced him to flee South Africa.

Carlson made a statement of defense for leaving South African blacks without his talents as a lawyer.

"My own capacity to fulfill this role had become so limited that it is questionable whether I would be able to do much in the future. The laws as they now stand make it almost impossible to conduct a proper case for the defense."

Upon arriving in the United States, Carlson served as a Senior Fellow of the Center for International Studies at New York University. He was also an advisor to the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

The author of **No Neutral Ground**, Carlson has predicted that a black revolution is developing in South Africa. The role of the U. S., both through corporation interests and military backing in the event of an uprising concern Carlson.

"In South Africa whites either accept the immorality of the racist system whilst enjoying the world's highest standard of living, or oppose the system and suffer harassment and police surveillance. There is no neutral position," Carlson explained.

WARTBURG TRUMPET

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Commitment, reconciliation concerns stressed

The necessity of commitment and reconciliation emerged as the principal concern of the Native American Weekend held last Saturday through Monday.

Dr. Paul Boe and Rev. Ham Muus attempted to clarify the situation and needs of the American Indian through a series of lectures, open forums, and movies. They urged an examination of white attitudes to lead to an increase in personal responsiveness to human concerns.

Both Dr. Boe and Rev. Muus are involved in special ministry to the Indian people through the American Lutheran Church. However, Rev. Muus emphasizes that most of his ministry involves alerting whites to their lack of vision, their ever-present racism, and their need to constantly re-evaluate their system of values.

Claiming that he could speak only for himself, Dr. Boe used personal experiences from Wounded Knee, Minneapolis' legal system, reservation visits, and the Sara Bad Heart Bull rally to punctuate the need for commitment.

"We must determine local objectives. We have to develop an inter-trust among people. What are the Christian white representatives that the Indian sees like? Should we be responding in this manner?" he asked.

"Broken Treaty at Battle Mountain," a film, depicted the Western Shoshone land battle, the split between traditionalists and the other tribal members, and the attitudes of U. S. government officials. It was a catalyst to further discussion and action in many of the students participating in the workshop.

Action included the signing of petitions urging Attorney-General, William Saxbe, to release Wounded Knee defendants and strive toward an atmosphere of reconciliation.

Also, students were asked to write Brantley Blue of the Indian Claims Commission, Washington D. C. 20035.

The Indian Claims Commission will determine the value of the Shoshone land on Nov. 14. Letters may help to give the Western Shoshones a longer time before deciding to accept money for their land.

Rev. Muus suggested that letters be written to Kermit Sande, Attorney-General of South Dakota, Pierre, S. D., to compel the release of Sara Bad Heart Bull. According to Boe, Bad Heart Bull's son was killed by a white man who is still free. She, however, was arrested during a rally demanding the arrest of the white man.

The purpose of the Native American Workshop was intensified by the continual repetition of Boe's comment: "Listen to people. Hear their physical needs. Hear their spiritual needs. Ask them what you can do–don't decide what they need by your standards."

A resource list compiled by Ham Muus is listed.

Quartet begins chamber, recital series Sunday

The Stradivari Quartet will be presented in the first concert of Wartburg's Chamber Music and Solo Recital Series, Sunday, Nov. 10, at 8 p.m. in Voecks Auditorium, according to Professor Eugene Hudson.

The Stradivari Quartet consists of violinists Allen Ohmes and John Ferrell, both graduates of the Eastman School of Music, violist William Preucil, also a graduate of Eastman, and cellist Charles Wendt, a graduate of Juilliard School of Music and Indiana University.

They are all presently members of the faculty of the University of Iowa's School of Music.

Each year the quartet tours the eastern United States and performs in 12-15 European cities. This year the quartet will broaden its itinerary to include engagements in the cities of Vancouver, Canada, and Cairo, Egypt.

Critics the world over have enjoyed the quartet's concerts, among them Robert Evett of "The Atlantic" who acclaimed the group "one of the best in the world."

Sunday the quartet will perform Arriaga's Quartet No. 1 in D minor, Bartok's Quartet No. 3, and the Quartet in F major, Opus 18, No. 1 by Beethoven.

The Chamber Music and Solo Recital Series is sponsored by the Wartburg chapter of the Iowa Music Teachers Association.

The WMTA is now in its second year as the first and only college chapter of IMTA. This is the first time a chamber music series has been scheduled at Wartburg, according to Eugene Hudson, WMTA faculty advisor.

Tickets for the six concert series are being sold for $5. Tickets will also be sold at the door on an individual concert basis of $1 for students and $1.50 for adults.

Tickets may be obtained by phoning the music office or by contacting Professor Hudson in the music building.

The Stradivari Quartet will perform Sunday at 8 p.m. in Voecks Auditorium. From left to right are: Allen Ohmes, violin; Charles Wendt, cello; William Preucil, viola; and John Ferrel, violin.

Money troubles? Start at Financial Aid Office

By SCOTT WEISER

If you're wondering where you're going to dig up your next tuition payment, the Financial Aid Office might be a good place to start.

In 1972-73, over 70 percent of the students enrolled at Wartburg received financial assistance, totaling more than $1,300,000, according to Paul Aasen, director of financial aid.

Financial assistance comes in the form of scholarships, grants, loans, and employment.

Many types of assistance require the determination of need. Need is defined as the difference between the total cost of attendance and the amount which the student and his family should be able to provide, Aasen explained.

The Federal government offers a widely used program called the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program. Each student is entitled to $1400 (if the program is fully funded by Congress) minus the amount the student and his family can be expected to contribute toward the student's education.

Wartburg College has several different methods of assisting students. Regents Scholarships are offered to students who rank in the upper five percent of their high school graduating class and have exceptional ACT or SAT scores. This scholarship can render full or partial assistance and is not based on need.

Students who rank in the upper 10 percent of their high school graduating class are eligible for an Honor Scholarship of $100 that is not related to need.

Wartburg also offers two music scholarships, the Meistersinger Scholarship and the Wartburg Community Symphony String Scholarship.

Several financial grants are offered to students of Wartburg. The Wartburg College Grant is made available to freshmen students who demonstrate need and have a predicted grade average of 2.2. These grants range from $100 to $500 per year.

The Alumni Grant is available to students who ranked in the upper quarter of their graduating class. This award is worth between $100 and $1000.

A grant of $100 to $500 is available to members of minority groups through the Minority Group Grants.

The Aid Association For Lutherans offers two grants, one for minority students of the Lutheran Church, and another for any student insured by the AAL. This grant is based on need and is usually less than $500.

Students, who for financial reasons could not otherwise attend college, may be considered for a Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant.

Wartburg students are also eligible for the National Direct Student Loans. Under this program, Wartburg receives loan money from the Federal government to assist students who demonstrate need.

On campus jobs can provide $400 to $500 for those students who work an average of eight to ten hours per week. Students who demonstrate need are given priority for participation in the student employment program.

The state of Iowa has two methods of helping needy students on the basis of scholastic achievement and need. The Iowa Tuition Grant is awarded solely on the basis of need to Iowa residents who choose to attend a private college in Iowa.

There are several other kinds of aid available for Wartburg students. Students interested in help should fulfill the following requirements, Aasen continued:

A. Complete the form, "Application for Admission and Financial Aid," and be accepted for admission to Wartburg.

B. Annually file a Parents Confidential Statement through College Scholarship Service or a Family Financial Statement through American College Testing Program.

C. Annually file a Federal application for Determination of Family Contribution seeking eligibility for a Basic Educational Opportunity Grant.

Seventy-five here this weekend for festival

By JEANNE BURTON

All the way from Oshkosh, Wis., to Oskaloosa, Iowa, 75 high school writers will arrive at Wartburg this weekend.

Selected by the Cedar River Writers Festival, a workshop sponsored by Dr. Philip Gilbertson of the English department to foster and encourage creative writing, these students will attend a series of readings, discussions and interactions.

A poetry reading by Marvin Bell at 9:30 p.m. Friday in Wartburg Hall lounge will launch the festival. Bell, an associate professor in the Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa, has written five books of poetry. He received the Lamont Award for 1969, an award given by the Academy of American Poets, for the book "A Probable Volume of Dreams". Over 15 anthologies have contained his works.

Nancy Price, a Cedar Falls novelist, will address the festival attendants at 1:30 Saturday afternoon. Price, the author of a number of poems, is completing her second novel. The first, "A Natural Death," required two years of research on the dialicts and conditions of the antebellum South.

Both Price and Bell will join the students in workshops on Friday and Saturday. The student's works will be examined, discussed and evaluated. Samples of the writings have been published in the "Dry Run Reader."

In an attempt to touch all areas of written creativity, Gilbertson has included a song-writer's workshop. Freeman and Lange of Iowa City, a duo specializing in folk music, will instruct this workshop.

"The Searching Eye" and "Why Man Creates," fioms exploring the process and being of creativity, will be shown at 4:30 p.m. Saturday in the Conference Room.

The Unbanquet Saturday evening, honoring the festival contributors, will include the awarding of two cash prizes to outstanding works.

The Festival is open to all Wartburg people, except the individual workshops and the Unbanquet.

Faculty, staff exceed goal

By NORM SINGLETON

The faculty staff Annual Fund Campaign has exceeded its goal by $700, Gordon Soenksen, development assistant, announced Wednesday.

Nine captains, directing 43 workers from the faculty and staff netted $18,200 in personal solicitation of Wartburg College personnel. This represents a $1500 increase over last year's drive, said Soenksen.

He added that these contributions were "outright gifts" from the 200 teaching faculty, administrative staff, building and grounds crew, and food service workers. The co-chairmen of the campaign were Sam Michaelson of the English department and Donald Juhl, director of the food service.

This amount is "an important part of our Annual Fund Campaign," said Soenksen. The total goal for this fiscal year is $431,000, of which $174,843 has been donated. The greatest amount of this figure is contributed from alumni and parents, businesses, congregations, private donations and the American Lutheran Church.

The Annual Fund is set up to help meet the operating expenses of Wartburg College, Soenksen said. It also contributes to student scholarships, building maintenance and faculty and staff benefits.

Hour reactions mixed

Man on floor!

By MARY STOCKDALE

"I think visitation hours should be abolished. We are grown up enough to take care of ourselves without an institution telling us what to do." This opinion was one of many favoring abolition of dorm visitation hours.

Recently many Wartburg women have voiced disfavor with the hours. Fourteen women from Hebron, Centennial and Vollmer were interviewed. Six favored abolition of visitation hours, five preferred revision and three wanted hours to stay the same.

The current hours are:

Monday - Thursday -- 1 p.m. - 11 p.m.

Friday - Saturday -- 1 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Sunday -- 1 p.m. - 11:45 p.m.

Those persons favoring abolition of visitation hours stated reasons as, "We are old enough to be in college, we are old enough to know when we want men in our rooms," "Hours aren't kept anyway," and "We could see how it works out."

Revision suggestions included changing the morning weekend hours from 1 p.m. to 10 a.m. and the night hours on weekends changed from 1 a.m. to when the dorm doors are locked, or no hours on weekends. Most preferred to keep the weekday hours as they are.

Loud noise, being decently dressed, and study habits concerned girls that opposed change of hours at all. "When guys are on the floor, it's too noisy to study."

Native American resource list

No. 1 ADVOCACY: Human Rights-Social Justice
American Indian Movement (AIM)
707 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
(612) 227-0651

No. 2 MEDIA COLLECTIVE: News
American Indian Press Association (AIPA)
1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Room 206
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 293-9150

No. 3 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: Services
American Indian Opportunity (AIO)
1816 Jefferson Place N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 466-8420

No. 4 FEDERAL CONTROL: Maintenance
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
U. S. Dept. of Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242
(202) 343-7445

No. 5 EDUCATION: Self-Determination
Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards (CICSB)
770 Grant St.
Boulder, Colorado 80302
(303) 573-9016

No. 6 HEALTH: Care
Indian Health Service (IHS)
Parklawn Bldg., 5600 Fisher's Lane
Rockville, Md. 20800
(202) 655-4000

No. 7 RESEARCH: Study and Documentation
Institute For The Development of Indian Law (IDIL)
927 - 15th St. N.W.
Room 612
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 638-2287

No. 8 LEGAL: Counsel and Defense
Native American Rights Fund (NARF)
1506 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80302
(303) 447-8760

No. 9 LEGISLATIVE: Research-Strategy-Action
National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)
1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Room 312
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 223-4155

No. 10 EDUCATION: Multiple Services
National Indian Education Association (NIEA)
3036 University Ave. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414
(612) 378-0482

No. 11 CHURCH: Project Support
National Indian Lutheran Board (NILB)
130 No. Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 726-3791

No. 12 POLITICAL: Federal Lobby
National Tribal Chairmen's Association (NTCA)
1701 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Rm. 426
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 343-9484

Contact with each of these National Services would bring specific information on programs, available printed materials, newsletters, memberships, and specific human delivery systems. Anticipate charges for some materials.

No. 11 (NILB) is the recipient of Indian Concerns funds gathered and allocated by the three major Lutheran Church bodies. NILB determines disposition of funds based on criteria established by the Board.

'ON THEIR OWN BEHALF'

'Mr. Jones, Meet the Master'

By JIM DELLO AND MARK WILSON

"Mr. Jones, Meet the Master"

Philosopher, bon vivant, and stock market wizard--it is a little-know fact that Dr. Frederick Gumz was also probably one of the most heavily armed army chaplains in World War II.

It may be difficult for Professor Gumz's students to imagine him stalking through the jungle armed to the teeth, yet, even for a chaplain it was "every man for himself," he explained. And, on top of all this, he also collects stamps.

The public Gumz, we found, is not the private Gumz, at least not exactly. Rather than carrying on the interview in the splendidly theatrical lecture style that he is so well-known for, Professor Gumz talked in a soft-spoken and friendly conversational tone.

In his office on the hallowed third floor of Old Main last Monday, he talked, among other things, of his exhibit in parapsychology which will be traveling to museums all over the country. He puffed frequently on his pipe throughout.

MW: "Professor Gumz, you have a rather interesting name. Could you tell us what nationality that is?"

Gumz: "No. I know that there are people of that name in Germany--and if you look in the Chicago telephone directory you'll find a number of Gumzes. When I go to Mexico they call me Gomez, and when my son was ribbed about his name he said, 'Yeah, I'm choosey.' "

JD: "We hear that you had a rather illustrious milltary career. How did you happen to become a member of Merrill's Marauders?"

Gumz: "Well, I, uh, had put equestrian down in my statement of interests and abilities, and somebody saw that. The 124th Cavalry then needed an officer, and I got into the last horse cavalry outfit of the U. S. Army, which was part of the Texas National Guard.It was, well, kind of a delightful experience getting in there you know. You had the fanciest uniform in the military.

"We went overseas and then we were dismounted, given mules and sent into the jungles. And I was then transferred out of the 124th Cavalry into the 475th Infantry which was Merrill's Marauders."

MW: "Is it true that you are an ordained minister?"

"Don't you see?" Dr. Frederick Gumz in action.

Gumz: "Yes."

MW: "And did you have a parish?"

Gumz: "Yes, my parishes were always university parishes; that is, I was a campus pastor."

JD: "Could you tell us what academic positions you held before coming to Wartburg?"

Gumz: "Before I came to Wartburg I was a full professor at the University of Tampa and chairman of the philosophy department. Actually, that was my first position as professor. It's rather unusual, my first position as professor was that of a full professor and chairman of the department."

JD: "What made you decide to come to Wartburg?"

Gumz: "Well, I always thought it would be preferable to teach in a college that's affiliated with my church. I happen to be Missouri Synod, but have many relatives in ALC."

MW: "Now, I think you've said in the past that you studied with Jesuits for awhile?"

Gumz: "Yes, you see, my training for the ministry didn't include a lot of philosophy. I had a desire to go on to do advanced work in philosophy, and so I had to establish a background, you know. So I picked up the equivalent of about two solid years in undergraduate philosophy at Creighton University, which is a Jesuit school in Omaha."

JD: "Is that your home state then?"

Gumz: "No, Wisconsin."

MW: "So would you say it was the Jesuits who were your Teachers?"

Gumz: "My first teachers, yes, my first teachers in philosophy."

JD: "Do you have any likely publishers for your logic text?"

Gumz: "Well, who was it, Harry Emerson Fosdick, who used to say, don't ever publish your sermons until you're ready to retire. Well, that doesn't really apply here, I'm sure, at all. But the thing about my logic text is that I don't like to have it frozen, you see. Even if you have it published, you can't make the changes that you want to make. Every year there are parts that I want to change. You grow, see, and so it's a growing text. I want to keep it growing.

"Now, what I'll do if I want to get it published--and I'm sure I'll publish it sometime--is, I'll condense the two volumes. A two volume logic text wouldn't sell. This isn't the sort of thing done by University Press."

MW: "Briefly, could you give us what you consider to be the crux of your religious philosophy?"

Gumz: "Well, you know, I, ah, am thought of as a conservative in my theology, and it's not because I think of conservatism as a party or anything like that. I have always examined my own religious convictions. And I find that to maintain my own intellectual integrity I need to believe certain things, and these happen to fall into the conservative view. I really couldn't care less what someone else calls them; they are just the beliefs that I feel that I have to hold to.

"Well, my religious position, I suppose, can be explained something like this: I find that I have a deep-seated dread. And when I analyze this I find that it is a need that is not satisfied like, you know, my need for food and so on and so forth. And the only thing that satisfies my need is the Christian assurance. This need, or disturbance is really an awareness of my alienation from a Diety. And in Christianity I find the way that, to me, is a way to reconciliation with God. And the Diety by the sacrificial act of crucifiction provides a means whereby I can be reconciled with Him."

JD: "Don't you also accept logical positivism?"

Gumz: "Let's put it this way. I have a great appreciation for logical positivism. I don't think you could call me a logical positivist. I have found that many of the problems I had in connection with my religion were dissolved as a result of some of the work they've done in epistemology . . . I think I'd call myself more of a pragmatist."

MW: "Could you tell us a little bit about your plans for your sabbatical?"

Gumz: "Well, I'm going to go straight to Mexico in January, and I've already written to people over there whom I want to meet, and of course visit some philosophy departments, some psychology departments. I'll probably try and meet (Carlos) Castenada. Then there are certain happenings there in the area of psychology that I want to investigate. Then after being there for five or six weeks, I plan to move up to California. There's been intense interest in parapsychology in California, and I am better known there. I've been invited to some universities to speak."

JD: "Have you published any articles in parapsychology or any field?"

Gumz: "Not really--of yes--well, I've published lots of articles in religion, mostly in church journals."

JD: "Professor Gumz, in your mid-week sermon last Wednesday, you referred to yourself as a bon vivant and said that you've had a 'barrel of fun.' What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?"

Gumz: "Oh, well, (laughing) when I travel I stay in the best places, you know, and I eat fancy food and I drink, ahh, moderately. But I live well. That's, I guess, what I mean by that. I'm not an ascetic. I've always enjoyed food and drink and fun of all sort."

JD: "I guess many of your students don't see you that way."

Gumz: "Of course, I'll go to the bullfights in Mexico, oh we'll have a lot of fun, a lot of fun . . . I never cared for camping out. It's too primitive. I'd rather have lovely places to stay."

JD: "Well, I've heard rumors that you're a stock market wizard. Could you give us any tips on how to make a killing?"

Gumz: "How to make a killing in the stock market . . . Nobody can predict the stock market. The trouble with me is I always jump too soon, you know. I got burned very badly--very badly burned."

JD: "Dr. Gumz in logic class last year you referred to someone--I forget the name--as the second greatest logician in the world. Ever since then I've been lying awake nights trying to figure out who the first greatest is. Could you give me a hint?"

Gumz: "You mean after Bertrand Russell. I think Willard Van Ormand Quire. I studied under one of the greatest, Abraham Robinson, who was at the University of Jerusalem."

(While we have no doubt that Dr. Gumz answered this question honestly, we suspect that at the time of the original incident, he had been jokingly implying himself as the first greatest logician. Of course, we have no proof . . .)

JD: "Again in logic class you made the statement, 'I am not infallible,' referring to yourself. Come on, now, is this really true; or were you just kidding?"

Gumz; "Of course, I am not infallible, oh, goodness, man, I have to correct myself every year on certain matters. Not necessarily what I present in class. I'm pretty sure I don't ever mislead students. But no matter how hard we try, sometimes we do. I know that in times past, I have misled students on at least minor points."

JD: "Do you think of yourself as a perfectionist?"

Gumz: "Oh, yes, I am a perfectionist. I'm meticulous about understanding every point."

MW: "Well, that about wraps it up. We usually like to ask people if they have anything else to say on their own behalf in a way of sneaking in the title."

Gumz: "Well, you didn't ask me about my hobby. My main hobby is philately. I am interested in rare stamps.

JD: "What do you like to read in your spare time?"

Gumz: "I find that I read a lot in logic and philosophy of religion. I read philosophy journals. This pretty well takes up my spare time, although I do like to read lighter things once in awhile. I just got through reading some of Castenada's works."

JD: "Well, thank you very much, Professor Gumz. You're one of our favorite professors, and we really must get together again some time over a categorial imperative."

Theatre enters contest, trip to St. Louis goal

By JEANNE BURTON

The Fall production of the Wartburg Theatre Department, Tennessee William's play, "The Glass Menagerie," has been entered in the American College Theatre Festival, according to Joyce Birkeland, theatre director.

The festival is designed to encourage college theatres to develop "an excellence of total production: acting, directing, design and writing."

"It's healthy to get critiqued by professionals," Ms. Birkeland said. "We entered the festival to get this outside influence. I want the people in theatre to be exposed to other collegiate players. We have a pride in what we are putting on the stage."

"The difficulty of performing "Menagerie," the emotional and physical drain involved, made this play a good entry," Birkeland continued. "The exposure to professional people will encourage the cast in their theatrical work."

The Theatre Festival allows 10 winning productions to perform at the J.F.K. Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. this spring. To get to Washington, however, involves a series of regional contests. Two judges will come to Wartburt to see a performance of "Menagerie." The night the judges will be in attendance is not announced to the cast. After the performance, the judges meet with the cast to critique the play.

Four plays are chosen from the North Central regional district to be performed in St. Louis, Mo. in February. A selection of the ten outstanding college plays, as determined by the contests at 15 regional districts determine the recipients of the Washington honor.

EDITORIAL

A word of warning for Democrats

The Democratic party came out of this week's election smelling like a rose.

Much has been made of the public's impatience with issues like corruption in high places and galloping inflation. For better or worse, the Democrats have been given a "mandate" to change all this.

The fact the Democratic party swamped the Republicans nationwide has, undoubtedly, elated many; save those supporters of Democrat Steve Rapp (me included), a narrow loser to Republican Charles Grassley in a race for the Third Congressional seat.

But this mandate is a double-edged sword. As William F. Buckley, outspoken champion of conservatism recently suggested on TV, maybe it's not so much issues, which seem to prevail in spite of party dominance, but that we just get tired of the same cast of characters. And the "play" has gotten bad reviews of late.

There seems to be a certain amount of truth to that. No one party has cornered a solution or plan to thwart inflation. And to expect the new Congress to come up with one out of hand borders on lunacy.

With power, or better, increased power, the Democrats are expected to turn the economy around. And for many voters it has better be done by November 1976. The blame or praise of the subsequent months, can now unquestionably be placed on the Democrats.

In addition, with the wave of Democratic populism, the ambitious within the ranks will seek to control the expanded party. Since B follows A, this will end up in party in-fighting and the danger of factionalism.

Such mandates (a term to view with suspicion) have a wonderful characteristic of evaporating awfully quick. Look at the Democratic massacre of the GOP in 1964. And then 1968 and all its trauma; and guess who is our next president.

Look at 1972, and the significant erosion of the Democrats at the hands of the Republicans, due in part to a progressive foreign policy, an economy that was only starting to cause grave concern and a dishonest President.

Again, dissatisfaction has caused one party to eclipse the other. It seems then, such upheavals are a blessing and a curse; in that usually such gains enjoy a short life span.

Let's hope a Democratic Congress can work with a Republican President, and another mandate will not be in order.

Vandalism has destroyed otherwise healthy saplings on campus. Reasons defy logic, though one thing is certain; the trees don't like it one bit. Please be careful.

Everyday Ecology

The practical needs planning

Ecologists need to have their feet on the ground - at least most of the time. As I've said before, awareness and a caring concern are the most important attitudes involved in everyday ecology, but practical living also means looking ahead to plan the most ecological (efficient, if you prefer) use of the materials everyone personally uses.

Some of the suggestions presented in this column are meant to be used in homes, not dorms, but these hints can be dug up later when needed. In planning a home, important considerations may be:

+ Making sure the heating and cooling systems are insulated and clean and well-maintained. Curtains help keep the sun from working against an air conditioner (if you need one) in the summer and keep the cold out in the winter.

+ It's nice that our modern technology has provided us with many small conveniences, but don't forget, it's provided us with pollution too. Some are good energy-savers, especially things like electric broilers and coffeemakers which are thermostatically controlled. However, electric toothbrushes and can openers aren't vital unless a person has arthritic hands or a similar disability.

+ Fluorescent lights produce more light per watt and less heat than regular bulbs. Another measure that's been broadcasted for years especially by irate fathers (at least mine), is turning off all unnecessary lights.

+ Garbage disposals increase the individual household load on a sewer system by 25 per cent. However, if you can't get around using one, never pour grease or coffee grounds or egg shells down the drain.

+ Some communities will use salt on icy streets. This salt ends up in the sewers. Demand that any snow removal trucks use sand instead. It works just as well. Use your own driveway as an example.

The two previous suggestions are related to use of sewer systems. This is an important area in personal practice, because no law can actually legislate the measures usggested here. When sewer systems run above their capacity (as they are now), it adds to the pollution of the waterways.

+ The Trumpet asks anyone who has any paper used on only one side to bring it to the Trumpet office on the second floor of Neuman House instead of throwing it away.

Letters to the Editor

Hats off to Wartburg students

An open letter to the students of Wartburg College:

I am proud to be associated with a college whose students distinguish themselves by the charitable concern, evident in their contribution to the Waverly United Fund Drive, as well as by the manner in which that contribution was raised.

Thank you for giving me the occasion for that kind of pride.

William W. Jellema
President

To Wartburg College Students:

It's a red letter day for Waverly-Wartburg community relations . . and you are the reason! In addition to volunteering your time and talents to many of the 21 agencies supported by the Waverly Area United Fund, Wartburg College students have contributed $300.40 to this year's United Way campaign. We thank you . . for your participation and performance, both past and present.

My appreciation is expressed to President William Jellema, Walter Fredrick, Dr. James Moy, Jerry Lawrence, Michael Taylor and the Student Senate for approval and encouragement of the project. Special thanks go to Don Juhl and to Beth Burzlaff and her committee members Pat Steckelberg and Sheryl Jaeger for organizing the fast.

Your involvement proves, once again, that Wartburg College is a vital part of this community. We're glad you're here!

Shirley Walker
Campaign Director
Waverly Area United Fund

Marathon: lesson learned

To the editor:

In response to K. D. Becker's Letter to the Editor in the Nov. 1 issue of the Trumpet: KWAR was overwhelmed at the response that Marathon '74 received, and is planning to hold one in the Winter Term, if funds are available. However, I do agree with K. D. that there was a certain element of danger involved in some of the out-of-town questions.

It was a lesson for the planning committee of the Marathon, and in the future will not include any out-of-town questions. In order to involve the whole campus we will concentrate on questions where answers can be found on campus.

By the way, how many bricks are there on the west side of Hebron Hall?

--Bill Gibson

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS

"ALL MY SECTIONS ARE CLOSED BUT I BELIEVE PROF SNARE HAS OPENINGS LEFT IN SOME OF HIS SECTIONS."

WARTBURG TRUMPET

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Editor-in-Chief . . . . . Dennis Harrington
Managing Editor . . . . . Deb Auten
Ad and Business Manager . . . . . Terry Morgan

Viewpoints

Personal files: friend or foe?

By DEB AUTEN

Recently, when one U. S. Data systems went out of business, they offered their dossiers on three million people for sale to the highest bidder, according to the Unesco Courier.

In 1970, FBI created a Computerized Criminal History program, the basis for a mass data bank with outlets at local police stations. It is also developing a linking system to tap into other government agencies' computer records (more than one thousand separate data banks).

When a secretary from a private prep school called a public school principal for a student's grade record, he also volunteered that the student's mother was an alcoholic and slept with a different man every night (as reported in the Education Digest, March, 1971).

Though these incidents may seem unrelated and irrelevant to the normal student-person (you), the common factor in each is the availability and existence of records concerning private citizens.

As more "services" cater to greater numbers of people, increasing amounts of diverse personal information are required to select recipients. Unless you comply, you don't receive the benefits.

Increasing computerization has made it possible for vast quantities of data to be filed on very small discs or memory banks. It is also possible for those banks to be tapped and made open game for anyone who knows how to use a computer and has a little inside knowledge.

Similarly, entries can be erased without trace and substitutes added. Mistakes can also be perpetuated if an incorrect entry is filed or if the programmer makes a mistake when transferring information. It's easier and cheaper to retain errors than to fix them.

The problem of privacy has become so widespread that the U. N. formed a commission to study and propose solutions to the dilemma. Some of the final report and conclusions were outlined in the July 1973 issue of the Unesco Courier.

Three categories of invasions of privacy were determined. One, as detailed above, was data surveillance. Auditory-visual invasions was a second subdivision.

This threat is another by-product of the rapid development of technology. Miniaturization, has made the radio-tape recorder-wristwatch a reality. "Bugs" are internationally infamous. A person can be photographed and monitored and filed without her knowledge. Advancement is continuing.

The third invasion is psychological-physical testing. Nearly everyone has had some kind of this testing. Schools especially administer these tests, to be included in permanent files and to be used in personal appraisal and "measurement."

Although a test must prove its validity before it is approved, the margin for error may be as high as 20 percent. Yet the test results are recorded, treated as "fact" and possibly, with the availability of computer files, could follow an individual around even after the results were outdated.

"Soft data," that is personality ratings, psychological profiles, disciplinary reports, family relations evaluations and similar information, is available to many groups of people.

For example, according to the Education Digest, of 53 school districts questioned, 43 allowed teachers to see all files, and 31 allowed the school nurse. In 29 districts, the FBI and CIA were given access. Twenty-three opened records to the juvenile courts and 18 to the local police.

However, only eight released files to parents and only five let students see them.

Many times, as at Wartburg, schools will request confidential recommendations from guidance counselors, pastors and others solicited by the students. These statements are made part of a student's personal file.

Logically, someone has access to these files and reads those recommendations. The student does not know what has been said unless officials offer the student a chance to challenge the statement.

At Wartburg, if a student asks to see her personal file, it is first checked for "privileged information." When the file is returned, the privileged information is returned to it.

In addition, recommendations in placement files are "considered privileged and are not to be reviewed by the applicant." Employers are able to read these recommendations. Unless the employer interviews the applicant, the recommendations may be the only subjective personal views an employer notes.

Is there anything being done about how much a person has to tell, and who can see what? Do any existing laws cover this area? Why does Wartburg have this policy (further outlined in sections 5.00 through 5.07 in the student handbook)?

Will people begin to behave "objectively and scientifically" to please the computers?

The second article on privacy concerning personal information will appear in the next Trumpet.

Don't fence me in

By STEPHEN IMBROCK

There are those of us who have experienced the joys and tribulations of living in the dormitories, and after so much of this sort of life we find it more favorable to leave that setting.

I have found that my social life and personal needs are better satisfied by the life of living off campus.

Recently, however, there have arisen problems concerning being able to move off. The trend appears to be one of a stricter policy. In other words, according to school policy, this is a residential college and therefore the dorm life is considered to be an integral part of the learning process.

This leads to the conclusion that since dorm life is an essential and integral part of the total education, the students should live on campus.

ANOTHER JUSTIFICATION for a crackdown would be the "trend of the courts." Recent court decisions concerning students wanting to live off campus resulted in a victory for the students, because the institution had made exceptions to the policy.

In a conversation I recently had with Student Affairs Director James Moy, he stated that he interpreted this ruling to say that schools had better be pretty consistent in their actions.

Or getting back to the fact that the policy declared that Wartburg is a residential college.

This means that students live on campus during the time that they are going to school. Period. When I asked whether this would include Waverly residents as well, Dr. Moy's reply was that he thought that this would also apply to this group of people. So what we could have if this consistency evolves would be everyone (excluding married couples) living in the dorms.

THIS RAISES MANY serious questions, not the least of which is: What if you can't stand dorm life?

I asked Dr. Moy if there would be any possibilities of being able to get off campus under such a system. He replied that the only exceptions would probably be if the student could prove emotional stress by being examined and having a doctor's or a counselor's affidavit certifying this.

Needless to say, I found this rather upsetting. The main problem I would find with such a set up would be that such affidavits are permanent records.

Permanent records often have a way of making things sound as bad as possible. For example, if you douldn't study in the dorms, found people pounding on your ceiling (their floor) annoying, didn't like to be subjected to morons running up and down the halls shooting firecrackers in the wee hours, couldn't stand cafeteria food because it's about 80 per cent boiled down starch, found that when rooms range (literally) from freezing to 80 degrees it tends to become uncomfortable, and you find it annoying to find religious babblings displayed profusely, then you would have to go down to your friendly doctor or counselor, and have yourself certified as being unable to cope with dorm life due to emotional stress.

DO YOU REALIZE what someone reading that would think!?. It would appear that here is a person who can't cope with the people around him. And who wants to hire someone who apparently can't get along with those around them?

This would be a gross abuse of a person's personality.

It wasn't that the person couldn't have lived on campus for four years, but rather that person felt that he could get more out of the academic community, as well as the social community, by moving to a place where that person could have the opportunity to be alone with his thoughts and studies.

To clarify this point, I would direct you to any of the people who are presently off campus. I haven't talked to one who has expressed any desire whatsoever to move back to the life in the dorms.

If there is one (or more) it would certainly be a rare case. Hopefully I have expounded my thoughts well enough for them to be grasped on this point.

I WILL NEXT CONSIDER what must be done or could be done to improve campus life should it become a policy to require all students to live on campus.

If such a policy as previously suggested was indeed to evolve, there would have to be several modifications made in the living arrangements. For whenever you take freedom away from a person, you had better make up for it in that person's other options.

Such is the case here--if the students would be required to remain in the dorms, then there had better be some improvements in dorm life.

In my conversation with Dr. Moy, we

Continued on Page 6

Student out to 'Lend a Hand'

By DENNIS HARRINGTON

Terry Morgan is looking to Wartburg to help "Lend a Hand."

Morgan, a junior from Cedar Rapids, is setting in motion a series of events aimed to make the campus aware of the very special problems encountered by a certain minority--the deaf.

He has chosen the appropriate theme "Lend a Hand," for the events he is now fixing up for late January and early February on behalf of deaf awareness.

"The deaf deal with special problems, many of which we with good hearing fail to appreciate. For instance, if someone had been deaf from birth, it would be impossible for him to talk; he would have no idea what a spoken word was, so he could never form one," explained Terry.

Helen Keller, he added, felt that her inability to hear was her most severe problem; closing her from normal communication.

Terry said his first contact with deaf problems came two years ago, by way of a conference for the deaf held in Kansas City, Mo. He happened "to stumble" into a pastors' conference in which the difficulties the deaf experienced were related.

Last summer, Terry worked in Florida at Gallaudet College, a school approximately the same size as Wartburg, but with one difference--the student body is deaf.

This work involved missionary duties, in which he served as counsel to help bridge the gap caused by misconceptions and misunderstandings. Part of this involved setting up half-way houses as sort of a liaison between those living in a world of silence and the audio society around them.

Loss of one sense often will heighten other senses, this is especially true in deafness.

"It's been found the deaf person makes a better driver, due to freedom from audio distractions and his or hers sharpened peripheral vision," said Morgan.

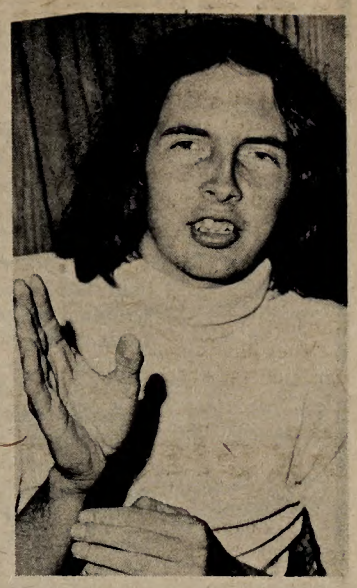
"In fact, the deaf individual makes an awfully good basketball player. Imagine my surprise this summer when, being a basketball player, I was beaten by a girl down at Gallaudet."

The deaf are also able to appreciate music, too. Scheduled in late January is a folk-rock band from Washington D. C., which, of course, a deaf person will not be able to hear, but can appreciate, through Terry's finger translation of the music on two levels.

First Terry will use his hands to translate a particular song word for word. Next, he will employ his hands to convey feelings and emotions, another sense that is keenly developed in complete silence.

"The deaf tend to think deeper and more in concepts than we do," Morgan said.

The "Lend a Hand" theme refers to the finger method of communication developed by the deaf. At Wartburg next January, "Lend a Hand" will also mean something less tangible, but possibly more important--awareness of deaf capability and equality.



Terry Morgan, a junior, demonstrates one meaning of "Lending a Hand" for the deaf.

Home is where the heart is. For at least a year Wartburg is the home for exchange students Michiko Kawase and Myumi Kondo from Japan.

Long way from home . . .

By KRISTIN HANSEN

Going home for the weekend? At least two Wartburg students won't be--home is over 10,000 miles away.

Michiko Kawase and Myumi Kondo, both juniors, are Wartburg's foreign exchange students from Japan.

Both Miss Kondo and Miss Kawase arrived at Wartburg on Sept. 2. They are here for a year to study on an inter-cultural exchange program.

Besides Wartburg, Miss Kondo and Miss Kawase had the choice of going to Wesleyan College, Michigan Grand Valley or University of California.

Miss Kawase and Miss Kondo chose Wartburg over the three other schools because of its size and location. When asked about their first impressions of Wartburg, both replied that the people were very friendly.

Miss Kawase comes from Tokyo and Miss Kondo is from a town called Skizuvoka. The two studied at the university in Tokyo for two years before coming to Wartburg.

Here at Wartburg Miss Kondo is majoring in communications and plans on completing another year of school when she returns. After graduating Miss Kondo plans on getting a job in the communications field.

Miss Kawase is majoring in psychology at Wartburg. She has one year of college left when she returns. In Japan her major is inter-personnal communications. She expressed the wish to help the next exchange students from Wartburg to Japan.

Both Miss Kondo and Miss Kawase agreed that they were happy to be here.

President William W. Jellema will be discussing "The Private Colleges: Do We Need Them? Can We Keep Them?" Saturday, Nov. 9, at 3 p.m. on KWWL-TV, Channel 7, Waterloo.

Dr. Jellema will be a guest on "Focal Point: The Community"

Continued from Page 5

discussed several possibilities as to how the dorms (we discussed mainly Clinton) could be improved so as to make living in them more humane.

One idea was to make a lounge on each floor. This would give the students a place to be able to meet and be together.

The hypothesis is that creating such a lounge would inspire student pride and cohesiveness, thus enabling the students to get to know one another better, and in turn, help everyone learn how to relate to and associate with other persons.

ANOTHER OPTION WE discussed was that two rooms could be joined together, to form one dorm unit for two to four people. This would make it possible to separate the sleeping quarters from the living quarters. This would aid much in making the dorms much more "livable."

There are certain problems for the administration concerning the dorms. The biggest problem, by far, is paying back the loans on the building to the federal government. When the government gave the money to the school to build the buildings, it was during that period when most thought that college enrollment would perpetually keep increasing.

Thus, when the college signed the loan, it agreed to pay it back at 90 per cent of the then present enrollment. Hence, with each drop in enrollment it becomes harder to have enough money to go around.

This leaves the college with at least $300,000 short of what they had to work with last year. This must be made up in some way.

ONE WAY IS to have an intense fund drive, another is raising the tuition, room and board. Another possibility is to require that students live on campus, thus getting money from them for rent, rather than losing that money by letting them live off campus and pay rent to someone else.

However, these financial troubles are not the main reason for looking again at the off campus policy, according to Dr. Moy. He told me that the main reason he is reviewing the policy is because he is tired of people who had thought that they could get off campus by filing for it. Then when they didn't, they came in to him and expressed their dissatisfaction with the procedure.

The present policy sets up a quota as to how many students can get off campus for the next year. Students have to apply for this, and state their reasons why they want to get off campus.

These applications are then reviewed by a committee and rated. These ratings and quotas have always resulted in the students, who didn't get off, being upset and complaining of inequity.

I REALIZE HOW Dr. Moy may become exasperated and feel forced to "make no exceptions to the policy" (in light of recent court rulings as discussed earlier in this article) because of students threatening to go off campus even without permission.

There are arguments on both sides, and there always will be (and this is good!).

My own feeling is that the students should have the right to decide where they live, and if the school should ever make it a policy that all students must live on campus, then the dorms had better be renovated and be made more humane, or there will be hell to pay.

As I said earlier, when you start forcing someone to live somewhere, then you had better make that place acceptable, or, like a caged animal, that person is going to get a bit nasty.

Sticking a person in the dorms isn't going to make that person appreciate the dorms, but rather, resent it; and you'll have a larger problem than before.

THE PROBLEMS ARE DIFFICULT to answer, but students must be involved if the answers are to have any effect whatsoever.

Don't be complacent all the time. Complacency gave us Richard Nixon and the closest thing to totalitarianism (fascism) we've had in quite a while.

It would be a shame if we didn't learn anything from that.

I would recommend Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here" to all of you who don't believe it.

Football team faces Dubuque in finale

By RANDY PULS

The Wartburg Knights wrap up their 1974 football season this Saturday in a 1:30 p.m. game to be played at Dubuque.

Dubuque posts a season record of 1-7 but despite this, coach Don Canfield does not believe that they will be a pushover for his Knights.

"They have a good defense and can put together some strong offensive drives. This year they have had quite a few situations where they have made costly turnovers which cost them the game," Canfield said, "they are a strong, physical team and we look for a tough ballgame this Saturday."

Wartburg lost their game last Saturday to arch rival Luther, 22-14. After a very poor offensive showing the first half, the Knights bounced back to produce 236 yards in the second half along with two touchdowns. Freshman Glen Colton scored for Wartburg on a short off-tackle play, and senior Mike Witt put six more on the board when he hauled in a 34-yard pass from junior Dave Foltz.

"I was extremely proud of the way we came back the second half dominated the game," said Canfield "at this point in the season it would have been easy to just throw in the towel and call it quits."

The Wartburg defense played the first half about the same way the offense did, allowing Luther 152 yards before halftime and then shutting them off and giving up only 42 yards in the second half.

"Luther was an example of field position football," said Canfield. "You can't expect to win ball games when you give the ball up deep in your own territory. We need complimentary team play, a total team response."

Skeleton wrestling team under way

A skeleton wrestling squad reported Friday at Wartburg College and started workouts Monday in preparation for defense of the Knights' 1974 Iowa Conference championship.

Only 11 of 20 candidates reported to assistant coach Joe Breitbach. Head coach Dick Walker will continue with the football squad until the end of the season as will nine wrestlers on his pre-season roster.

Following Press Day Nov. 20, the Knights will open their 1974-75 season at the Luther Takedown Tournament in Decorah Nov. 30.

Breitbach started drills with five of seven lettermen who return from last season's 9-2 team, which won its first IIAC title in 14 years with 150½ points.

The veterans not out for football include senior Mark Caputo (118-26), senior Dedric Doolin (126), junior Jim Arends (134), sophomore Bob Bennett (150), and senior Lowell Kuecker (190). Expected out later are senior Greg Hovden (142), and sophomore Dan Swift (heavyweight).

Walker expects his squad to be a contender for a second straight title but first must fill a hole in the middle of his line-up which was caused by graduation.

This means he has to find replacements for Mike Harms, 158, Fred Jensen, 167, and Steve Reinig, 177. That trio accounted for a 59-20-3 bout record last season and two IIAC championships.

"I felt we had to recruit some good people for these weights, and I believe we did," Walker said. "For the first time since I've been at Wartburg, I think we're pretty solid in the lower weights. The key to this season is whether we'll get the same kind of effort we did last year. Hopefully, we'll show improvement, especially among our sophomores."

Others on the roster include freshmen Ron Smith (118-26), John Swanson (126), Pat Burke (134), sophomores Steve Deike (134-42), Dan Lofton (150), freshmen Rich Behrends (158), Glen Colton (158), Carl Cheeseman (167), Randy Marker (167), Lyle Schwartz (177), Mike Broghammer (177), Tom Whalen (190), and Stan Scheiding (heavyweight).

The Knights' 1974-75 schedule:

Date	Opponent	Place
Nov. 30	Luther Takedown Tournament	Decorah
Dec. 3	William Penn	Oskaloosa
Dec. 7	UNI Tournament	Cedar Falls
Dec. 11	University of Wisconsin, Platteville	Platteville, Wis.
Dec. 14.	Knights Invitational +	Waverly
Jan. 7.	Winona State	Waverly
Jan. 10.	Central +++	Waverly
Jan. 11	Dubuque	Dubuque
Jan. 14	Augustana	Rock Island, Ill.
Jan. 18	Central Tournament	Pella
Jan. 24.	Morningside	Waverly
Jan. 25.	Loras ++	Waverly
Feb. 1	Luther	Decorah
Feb. 6	Upper Iowa	Waverly
Feb. 8	All Lutheran Tournament	Decorah
Feb. 15.	Westmar +	Waverly
Feb. 21-22	Iowa Conference	To be announced
Feb. 28		
Mar. 1	NAIA District 15 Meet	Storm Lake
Mar. 6-8	NAIA Nationals	Ft. Hayes, Kan.

\+ 9 a.m. starting time.
++ 1 p.m. starting time
+++ 9 p.m. starting time.
All other home meets start at 7:30 p.m. in Knights Gymnasium.

Basketball Knights previewed, reviewed

By JIM GROSSER

The 1974-75 Basketball season will officially get under way Saturday, Nov. 30, as the Knights travel to Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minn.

The "House of Hoops" will open up here after Thanksgiving vacation as St. Olaf College comes to town to battle the Knights on Dec. 3.

The Wartburg Knights will be attempting to win their ninth consecutive Iowa Conference title and perhaps their third straight trip to Kansas City for the NAIA Championship playoffs.

Kansas City, however, is a long way off and the Knights have to fight what might prove to be an up-hill battle to get there.

Senior Tom Griffin is the only returning starter. Graduation took away four other starters in Fred Waldstein, Steve Kohn, J. D. Gardner and Craig Wierson.

These four men alone scored 1,375 points, which is over half of the team total for last season.

This year's squad, at present, has only 11 men but another man, Joy Kinyon, will be picked up from the football team at the end of that season.

The team, besides having only one returning starter, has three freshmen, one at a guard position and two as forwards.

Asked if he could name a starting team at this point, Head Coach Lewis "Buzz" Levick said, "Sure, I could name a starting five at this time based on the practices we've had. We would definitely go with the more experienced kinds, junior Bud Johnson, junior Rich Nickles, and senior Ray Lantz on the front lines with senior Scott Brees and Griffin at the guards."

Levick added, "I would question whether that group will stand up as we progress into the season. I think there's definitely going to be some changes here. I think that some of the other fellows will blossom out."

This year's team does have fairly good height, but it will not be a physical team like the teams of the past.

For example, take the starters from last year and compare them to the tentative starters for this year.

At the guard position last year were Griffin and Kohn. This year it will be Griffin and Brees.

At the forwards last year were Gardner, Waldstein and Wierson. This year it will be Johnson, Nickles and Lantz.

This year's squad also doesn't have a lot of playing experience.

Levick commented on this, saying, "We're calling on kids to go out to play who have not had the experience that our teams of the last two or three years have had."

1974-75 basketball team

Tom Griffin,	Sr.	G	6'
Scott Brees,	Sr.	G	5'10"
Jim Sangster,	Jr.	G	6'4"
Don Quinn,	Soph.	G	6'2"
Steve Burnham,	Fr.	G	6'3"
Jeff Werling,	Soph.	C	6'8"
Ray Lantz,	Sr.	C	6'8"
Rich Nickles,	Jr.	F	6'6"
Bud Johnson,	Jr.	F	6'4"
Jerry Weidner,	Fr.	F	6'7"
Kirk Kinnear,	Fr.	F	6'4"

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National Lampoon

Milking the world's sacred cows

By DENNIS HARRINGTON

In recent years, magazines have had it tough. America has witnessed the demise of such institutions as "Life," "Look" and the "Saturday Evening Post," for example. Into the library next term and into this forbidding and chilly era for the periodical comes the "National Lampoon," the Humor Magazine.

Today, despite numerous obstacles, not the least of them being staggering postal rates, the "National Lampoon," a New York-based monthly, has persevered and now stands as the somewhat dubious standard for outrageous humor month to month.

The Natlamp, as it is referred to by its editors, is a magazine that has taken to heart the credo, "Nothing is sacred," and has made a bundle from it. Doug Kenney, co-founder of the publication, observes, "Our aim is to milk the world's sacred cows."

AND MILK THEY DO. In the latest issue, playing on the theme "Civics" (each issue centers on a theme; those of the past have included Greed, Hunger, Self-Indulgence, the Future, etc.), Natlamp predictably turned to that comic-horror show of Watergate.

Developed in the issue was a devastating comic book satire on the somewhat less than hostile prison farms many of the Watergate convicted have been placed in. Or the fictional book list that reviews such gems as "God is My Unindicted Co-Conspirator" by Charles Colson and "Ten to Life with Father" by Julie Nixon Eisenhower.

Harking to their credo, they drew up an authentic looking House Resolution for impeachment of not Richard Nixon, but of John Kennedy, based on equally disturbing alleged acts committed while in office.

The Natlamp has been putting out material in this vein since April, 1970, and issue number one was on sex, unsurprisingly enough. In addition to co-founder and Harvard grad Doug Kenney, another Harvard grad, Henry Beard, served as the brainchild for the magazine.

BOTH BEARD AND KENNEY developed their offbeat talents on the school's satire publication called "The Harvard Lampoon." The Natlamp spun off two spectacularly successful Harvard parodies of "Life" and "Time" magazines, headed largely by Beard and Kenney.

The two, upon being kicked out of ROTC (Beard reflects, "The magazine owes its existence to a right-wing colonel.") and Beard out of Harvard Law School, in addition, set out to sell what had proven to be marketable ideas to a publisher in 1969.

They soon found one in the name of Twenty-First Century Communications, and with the help of drop-outs in advertising, TV and some other Harvard men it has been gangbusters for all concerned for four years.

The magazine and what it stands for is very commercial now. Beard, though difficult to tell, seems to be the top editor on its staff today. In 1972, Beard was making $50,000 a year, and it would be safe to say it is substantially more in 1974.

In the first six months of '72, Natlamp had cleared over a quarter of a million dollars in profit; again, that was 1972 and it has only grown bigger since then. Subscriptions were 500,000 in 1972 and today are nudging the million mark, in spite of price increases.

BESIDES FINANCIAL PROFIT, the magazine has artistically corralled numerous awards for design. Today, the "National Lampoon" ranks as one of the most visually entertaining publications.

Supplementing this, Natlamp has expanded into radio, "The National Lampoon Radio Hour;" an off-Broadway play, "Lemmings'; a caberet-type review, "The National Lampoon Show"; various products like T-shirts and posters and tri-yearly special editions, like the wildly successful parody of a typical 1964 high school yearbook and the upcoming celebration edition of America's 199th birthday.

Of course, the Natlamp isn't for everybody and has never pretended to be. The humor plays off very topical happenings in our culture; hence, it would be fair to say if one isn't reading a lot and on his toes, the humor is lost. And some humor, frankly, is disgusting and embarrassing.

But no matter, the Natlamp is very much alive and healthy, as its ranks swell. I personally number myself in this group and feel fortunate to have Harvard's original "Time" parody and Natlamps inaugural issue. Both of which must be collectors items of sorts.

SOME ARTICLES AND ISSUES miss the mark, no denying that. But more often than not, Natlamp supplies to around a million Americans a monthly rationing of things that make people smile and laugh.

And often times the best tonic for a world that occasionally grows a little wearisome is a bit of humor.

NAIA meet left for CC

By DUANE KOOISTRA

Only one meet, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics remains this year for the Knights, but possibly it could be the most important. The district run will be held here Saturday with Westmar, Dordt, Dubuque, Loras, Northwestern, Graceland and Wartburg competing.

The top three teams go to the national meet. Westmar is favored to win, with Loras second and either Graceland or Wartburg third. "If everyone remains healthy," coach Kurtt said, "we have a real possibility of finishing third."

Starting at 1 p.m. tomorrow, the meet will be run at the local golf course.

Wartburg's cross country team, improved over a year ago, finished second in the Iowa Conference meet at Simpson last Friday. Luther, as expected, won easily, placing five men in the top six, for a near perfect score of 16.

Sophomore Bill Bleckwehl finished fifth for the Knights in a time of 27:18 for five miles. Following to complete the team score of 50 was; freshman Ben Yeager ninth, 27:55, junior Steve Oelschlaeger eleventh, 28:26, junior Dave Neve twelfth, 28:27 and freshman Dan Nagel thirteenth, 28:51. The winning time was 25:06.

Coach John Kurtt attributed the poor times to an unusually fast pace at the beginning. As a team, though, Kurtt said, "They ran really well, even though Steve Oelschlaeger had a poor performance."

Steve Murray of Luther, who tied teammate Tim Williamson for first, was named the Most Valuable runner of the meet and his coach, Kent Finanger, was named Coach of the Year. Upper Iowa College didn't attend the meet and Simpson College failed to field a full five-man squad.

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